

Knights Landing Letter

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

KNIGHTS LANDING, Oct. 6th, 1898.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT.—A sudden sense of something indescribably appalling and horrifying took possession of us last Sunday evening when a breathless young man passed on the street, and in his hand he carried a severed arm, and in his face was stamped the agonized countenance amonged them." "Ed killed Ed just even ran over and killed by his train." And

A little later as his lifeless remains were carried, limp and bleeding, into the doctor's office to be properly cared for, we must acknowledge that our thoughts turned gravely upon the uncertain and slippery foundation of human existence upon this earth, for but a day or so before we bade Ed good bye, and as we left us full of hope and bright anticipations for the future, not a cloud seemed to hover near him; and to see him brought in a corpse to be buried, was considered to be a cruel and heart-rending experience.

regard to conducting business with the Chinese in regard to man's lease of life. Edward Denison Black, the subject of these lines, who so unfortunately met his fate, alone and in the dark, amidst thick dust and smoke and the deafening roar of a flying train, was born in Winchester, Illinois, and was twenty-eight years of age. Orphaned when a mere boy, Ed. was left almost the sole support of two sisters and two younger brothers, and with a heroism seldom found in boys of his age, he went to

work and with some assistance from relatives he has nobly kept their heads above the cruel tide that usually engulfs the helpless orphan. In 1868 he apprenticed himself to his uncle, John A. Black, of this place, and learned the harness-maker's trade, and was a splendid and fast workman, but being of a somewhat restless disposition the shop was too confining, and in 1873 he embarked in the railroad business, and by close attention to business, and indefatigable industry had worked himself up to conductor, and as evidence of the esteem he is held by the community and its employers.

and in it of the company and its employees," he quote from the evidence before the Coroner's jury to the question, "do you know of any ill feeling between any of the men and the conductor?" The invariable and unqualified answer was, "there is not a man in the company that knows Ed. Black but what thinks and speaks well of him." A little erratic at times and subject to fits of temper, but they were mere specks of cloud, which the sunshine of a usually free and happy temperament could soon dispel; beloved by a goodly number of relatives and almost unlimited circle of

Business is somewhat on the wane with us now; the farmers have finished hauling their grain. They can't sell, and the consequence is,

have no money to spend on call masks
business. But our people will be sociable all
the same: last week we had one of those
pleasant little affairs called surprise parties,
and it would have been a genuine surprise but
for a certain "Polly," who thought she was
getting cheated out of the cracker, and she
threw the whole thing away; but nothing
dented at such small things, the investigators
went right along, and their party was a com-
plete success financially, socially, morally, in-
tellectually and terschierciously. The amiable
hostess (who was surprised?) did the honors of

evening in a style that few women besides Mrs. Bradshaw could assume, and our young friend, F. M. O'C., who did the financial business, found all the boys to the extent of a half dollar, and he also found a certain blue frosted cake which he insisted on all the boys trying for he knew it was nice. Jack D. would have a good time, only he had six too many boys for the mother to take care of, consequently he had to lend a helping hand; and that trusting woman don't know what he wanted to go down town for after he took her

There is a drug store not a thousand miles from the Union Hotel, the proprietor of which would advise to take out a retail liquor dealer's license, if such conversation as the following goes for anything: A man with a big beard, says to another man, "I don't like that whiskey they sell at that drug store down there." "Why, they don't retail whiskey do they?" "Well, I don't know what you call it."

I got a drink, and throw down a quarter dollar only got back a bit, all the same." I think, all probability, "a word to the wise is sufficient" in this case, as there are several men in this town who have to pay license to do that business. D. J.

Real Estate Transactions.

Following are the real estate transactions recorded in the Recorder's office during the week ending Oct. 7th, 1890:

DEEDS.

G. W. Woodard to C. Buob, Jr.—5½ acres on south end of section line between sections 3

13 3, tp. 10, l. #330.
 Harvey Smith to J. P. Grafton—Lots 2 and 3
 block 5, Edwards' addition to Winters; #350.
 N. S. Dewey to S. N. Mering—160 acres in
 section 7, tp. 10 N, R 1 E; #200.
 Christian Buob to Alois Abele—3 acres in
 Wagoner of S E $\frac{1}{4}$ section 3, tp. 10 N, R 1
 #240.
 J. J. Cook (bond for deed) to J. B. Pierson
 Lot in town of Woodland; #300.
 N. Grayson to J. Hollingsworth—756 acres
 in Woodland; #30,000.

Russell Day and wife to S. D. Thomas—40
res near Woodland; \$4 000.

List of Unclaimed Letters
Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland,
Yolo Co., Cal., Oct. 9th, 1880 :

Ink, Jas. A.	[Densmore, R. B.
ooky, Frank	Nixon, J.
rk, Lewis	Morris, Hubby
ncher, Edward	Roversten. W. S. (2)
er, J. J.	Sheldon, Henry R.

Persons calling for the above letters will
please say advertised. L. WALKER, P. M.

SECRETARY LUM of the National Green-

Black Labor Committee, states in a letter published in the New York Herald, that however, the candidate of that party for president, is a hired agent of the Republican National Committee, (just as Kearney was hired by the Republicans in this State last long ago,) and that he has received money from the Republicans and is prosecuting the campaign in their interest. Lam says he is prepared to prove his statements.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The death record of last week was 75. In Havana, there were seventy-eight deaths from yellow fever in September.

The steamer *Belgo* sailed for Oahu and Japan last Saturday night. Besides the cabin passengers, 400 Chinese.

Two men, members of a last Sunday's fishing party on the bay, were drowned by the capsizing of their sail boat.

During the month of September the city pound-keeper caught and sent up 542 dogs, killed 70, and has on hand 12.

The Supreme Court has decided that to hold grand jurors liable for damages in civil actions would be against the policy of the law.

One hundred and seventy-four marriage licenses were issued last month, which yielded a revenue of \$348 to the City Treasury.

The San Francisco office of the United States Department of the Interior has received from the proposed California University to which Dr. McDonald offers \$100,000. Some of them oppose it strongly.

An invitation has been received by the United States Government to send a representative to the International Sanitary Conference in London, August, 1891.

During September the thermometer rose higher than 79 degrees, and that only once. The lowest at any time was 53 degrees. The number of clear and fair days was 22, foggy, 6.

The Supreme Court has decided that any person applying for re-registration shall be entitled thereto upon showing that his name was unrolled and uncorrected on the former great register.

The crime and casualty which occur on Sundays are shocking as well as numerous, and if continued in this manner will fill in 1891 a record for other matters more pleasant to read.

Rev. Dr. Pratt, pastor of Grace Church, has gone East to attend the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which meets at New York. Bishop Winfield occupies his pulpit during his absence.

On a test case, the Supreme Court has decided that there would be no election of city and county officers in San Francisco, unless all the judges concur in the decision, except Judge Myrick, who dissents.

While the Federal and State political campaign was in progress and the local and municipal political excitement has subsided since the decision of the court that there will be no election of city officers.

Last month the police made 1,579 arrests. Of these, 189 were for battery, 182 for drunkenness, 43 common drunkards, 33 for profane language, 61 for petty larceny, 14 for misdemeanor, 16 for burglary and 7 for attempted murder.

An insane man was brought in by an officer, the other evening, who could not bear the sight of a woman, and carried his lunacy to the far that when he saw the picture of one hanging in a saloon, he obtained a club and attempted to strike the picture.

The following is the outline of the United States Mint at San Francisco for the quarter ending September, 1890: Gold, \$4,120,000; silver, 1,400,000; half eagle, 2,600,000; total gold, \$4,120,000; standard dollars, \$2,200,000. Grand total, \$6,320,000.

The Illinois police of this city are going to give a novel and brilliant entertainment for the purpose of raising a hospital fund. The entertainment will be entirely different from anything ever before given in this city, and requires over 400 amateurs for its production.

Within a week two cigar factories and two match factories have been seized in this city by Internal Revenue officers for violation of internal revenue laws. The factories were arrested. Two of the factories were owned by white persons and two by Chinese.

While the liquor-selling establishment in this city is increasing in the city, the temperance societies continue their efforts to counteract their influence. The First Methodist Society held a large meeting at Irish American Hall last Sabbath evening. W. H. Barnes lectured.

A young man who committed suicide the other day by jumping overboard on the *Oak*, and ferry boat, had his boots nearly full of lead just before the fatal leap. A boat being sent out to rescue him, he twice avoided the rescuers by diving. The third time he sank to rise no more.

Dr. John Lord, an eminent lecturer, commences a course of historical lectures this week. They will be in number. His subjects will be: *Cicero*, *Cyrus*, *Charlemagne*, *Mohammed*, *Dante*, *Shakespeare*, *Queen Elizabeth*, *Peter the Great*, *Mahomet*, *Madame de Maintenon* and *Daniel Webster*.

The Carnival Masked Ball Committee announce that President Hayes is expected to arrive in San Francisco on the 7th inst., and to be invited to attend the ball. Those who do not know much about balls are wanted to see the President can be here at that time when it is announced at Fortification, that he will return to the city from Walla, W. T., on the 8th inst.

Internal Revenue Collector Higby of this District reports the collections by his office, September to have been \$234,703.12, against \$104,049.55 the corresponding week last year. The collections for the three quarters of the year, ending Sept. 30th, were \$721,253.25. It is noted that the Collector of the mint factories in this city pay the General Government more net internal revenue tax than the entire State of California.

The License Collector made, among others, the following collections last month: General Fund, \$1,225.75; Special Fund, \$1,035. These collections indicate a revival of business and a prosperous condition. The sworn returns of dealers show an increase from 30 per cent over the values of merchandise for the preceding year. The collections for August exceeded by \$7,000 those of the corresponding month of last year, and the collections for September exceeded those of September, 1879, by about \$5,000.

The Authors' Carnival was closed last Saturday night, but the collection was regarded as a great success both in attendance and in the finances. The receipts the last night were as follows: *Admission*, \$3,000; *Concessions*, \$3,000; *Refreshments*, \$3,000; *Amusement*, \$3,000; *Exhibitions*, \$3,000; *Profits*, \$26,553.62. This will give the six societies about \$1,000 more than last year.

There is in this city a benevolent society of nearly two hundred members, formed by Jewish ladies, whose object is the education of children whose parents are unable or unwilling to care for them. It is called the *Ladies' Zion Society*. The ladies have redeemed many children of the lower class from the streets, causing them to attend our public schools. The ladies have also taken care of them after school hours, until such times as they can find their parents at home after the day's struggle for subsistence. A school has been established on Turk street, where the children attend after the public schools have been dismissed, and where they receive instruction in moral education. The girls are taught all kinds of handicrafts from the mending of stockings to the manufacture of the finest artificial and was flowers. In order that they may be enabled to support themselves in the future in a respectable manner and by honest labor. Here, also, lessons of cleanliness and neatness are inculcated upon the children, the Society turning them with clothing when necessary.

The new Yosemite Commission held a meeting last week at which some important business was transacted. The Guardian of the valley was forbidden to collect for any of the hotels therein. Considerable discussion arose the valley as soon as may be consistent with the law. Mr. Laid said to know if the resolution prohibited a saloon-keeper from putting liquor on the table for guests. Mr. Mills, who introduced the resolution, said that hotel-keepers had no more right to furnish liquor to guests than saloon-keepers. It was opposed by several leading commissioners, and was withdrawn. Before the meeting the Commission adjourned on motion of Col. J. P. Jackson, the resolution as to the sale of liquor was so modified as to authorize the hotel-keeper, whose power had been limited, to furnish his guests with such liquor as they may need, provided he sells none at retail.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Bishop Kip, of California, is in New York. Nearly 1,500 immigrants arrived at New York last Sabbath.

The eminent London divine, Rev. Dr. John Waddington, is dead.

The fruit crop in the Eastern States has been unusually abundant.

Rev. Dr. Cleary, of Ireland, has been appointed Bishop of Kingston, Canada.

Russian editors have been warned to cease demanding constitutional government.

Lyman Potter, the wheelbarrow man, is still trundling his old barrow around the East.

One thousand one hundred and fifty-eight immigrants arrived in New York in one day last week.

Young Mr. Grant and his California bride have arrived at Chicago and are stopping with Colonel Fred Grant.

Business of all kinds is lively in the East. In nearly every department the demand for goods is large, and financial prosperity is restored.

Seven bodies have been taken from the tunnel at New Jersey City, where so many were buried by the cave-in of the tunnel.

The Governor of the Fiji Islands has arrived at New York from England, and is shortly to sail for San Francisco on his way back to the islands.

The coigne executed at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, last month was \$700,716 pesos, valued at \$2,102,953. Of this amount there were 3,000,000 silver dollars.

The Spanish Government has resolved to prosecute all priests who introduce politics into their sermons, and to dismiss all the Mayors who are notorious Catholics.

The great Pan Presbyterian Council at Philadelphia, which was attended by several hundred delegates from all parts of the Christian world, adjourned on the 2nd inst. To the date of the 22nd inst.

Taylor has been paid \$10,000, the balance of the salary which General Taylor would have received had he lived until his term of office expired.

The Chicago Tribune charges Rev. Dr. Talmage with being anti-Chinese in San Francisco and pro-Chinese in New York, and quotes from the San Francisco papers for authority.

S. M. Waite, the Battleground Bank Cashier, has been arraigned on eight indictments and pleaded not guilty to each. He is charged with larceny, forgery and negotiating a forged note.

The Chief of the New York Fire Department is inspecting the theaters, and says that several theaters are simply man-traps, and devoid of the necessary means of exit in the event of a panic.

The Secretary of State has made arrangements to have the 3,000 hostile Sioux, now at Fort Keogh, fed out of the military stores during the winter, 1890-91. Gold is not appropriation available in his Department.

The American University of Philadelphia and the Electric Medical College of Pennsylvania, known to the community as Buchanan's College, have ceased to have further existence by the action of the court.

At New York, N. Y., twenty indictments have been found against the firm which rented restaurant privileges on the Chautauque Lake steamer, the past season. The firm was fined without a license on Sunday.

The famous Stevens Battery, at Hoboken, N. J., which cost \$100,000, was sold at auction recently for \$55,000 and sold from the rumor says that it was bought by the Colombian Government and will be finished for the United States.

The statue of Robert Burns in New York Central Park has been unveiled with much ceremony. George William Curtis was the orator of the day. The statue is located on the Mall, directly opposite the site of Sir Walter Scott.

Garibaldi and his son have resigned their seats in the Italian Chambers, and rumor says that the veteran leader meditates another revolutionary scheme. The Italian government is keeping a sharp watch upon his movements.

The Governor of Kansas has issued a requisition for the Bender family. It is not known on what date the requisition is made, but the Governor desires the Bender family to be taken has been made this time, and that the Benders have really been found.

At Charlotte, N. C., the keeper of the eleventh district, being charged with the murder of an animal. Escaping up street, the monster was shot and killed by a man named Williams to whom he was to which he was chained.

At Ottawa, Ill., the other day, there was an unsuccessful attempt to blow up the Court House. Had the plot been carried out, the Court House would have been destroyed, and the prisoners and the jailer's family killed, and the records, valued at three millions, would have been lost.

The epizootic—the terrible horse distemper—has broken out and is threatening to rage in New York. It is the most severe among the diseases of horses of the East. It is creating great alarm. Over 4,000 horses have been attacked within a week on Manhattan Island, and a large number of Jersey City and Brooklyn.

Week before last over 31,000 barrels of apples were shipped from New York to European ports, and from all parts of the country outside of New York 30,000 barrels more were shipped. The ships are being loaded with New York will amount to about 30,000 barrels, and other ports will also show increases.

The U. S. Land Commissioner at Washington reports that there were surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1890, 15,696,000 acres of public lands and 1,000,000 acres of private lands. The great increase of 75,394 acres is attributed to the operation of the Act of March 3d, 1879, which provided for a great increase in the number of applications by private individuals for public surveys.

The U. S. monthly debt statement shows that the debt of the United States during September to be \$5,774,801; cash in the Treasury, \$9,995,900; gold certificates, \$7,511,700; silver certificates, \$1,831,200; currency, \$1,000,000; deposit outstanding, \$9,995,000; legal tenders outstanding, \$10,818,560; fractional currency outstanding, \$7,181,940. The reduction of debt since June 30th, 1890, has been \$30,575,112.

The people on the other side of the Atlantic often get or manufacture their news from the United States and the press. Here is one of the latest specimens. A Liverpool paper says that President Hayes and his family will visit England at the close of his term of office, and that Hayes, who is a Wesleyan, is occasionally in the habit of preaching his sermons, and will be in London, occupy the pulpit of several leading churches on his deputation while in that country.

Among the passengers that sailed a few days ago from New York for Havana was a member of the Chinese Embassy in London. United States, Spain and Peru. In the past, the Chinese Embassy in London has been given by his Imperial Chinese Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, the name and title are given as H. E. Tong Liang Kung, Intendant of Circuit of the Empire of China. He goes to Havana for purposes connected with the Embassy, one of the principal objects being the investigation of the coolie trade.

The social warfare in Ireland grows in intensity. The murder of the Viscount Mountmorris indicates the presence of the war between the aristocracy and the peasantry. Lord Mountmorris was a poor unknown Englishman, who was a landlord, a magistrate and a neighbor. The motive of the murder is the subject of general discussion. Everybody in England denounces the crime as agrarian, and many call for coercive measures. The Irish declare it to be the work of a few fanatics, and for the time being, the Government is reluctant to take action at Cork last Sunday was the largest ever seen in that section of Ireland since the days of the potato famine. A large crowd was present, and an enormous procession, with bands and banners, proceeded to Cork. The procession was led by a band of music, and the crowd was estimated at 50,000 persons. A Parnell demonstration, which was created for maintaining the English rule in Ireland and for the interests of the few against the many, must fail. Voices called out, "As Lord Mountmorris fell."

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—During September 43,506 barrels were exported. Of this amount 10,000 barrels were exported to Central America (Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, 1,000; Mexico, 1,000; South America, 1,000; Japan, 1,000; and other ports, 1,000). The total value of the month's exports was \$194,000. There is a good demand for export and a fair home trade at steady prices.

We quote, Superfine common, \$4.75; \$4.35; \$4.00; \$3.75; \$3.50; \$3.25; \$3.00; \$2.75; \$2.50; \$2.25; \$2.00; \$1.75; \$1.50; \$1.25; \$1.00; \$0.75; \$0.50; \$0.25; \$0.00.

WHEAT—At this date last week the situation as compared with last week was as follows: Liv. quotations, 1000 bushels, \$1.00; \$0.95; \$0.90; \$0.85; \$0.80; \$0.75; \$0.70; \$0.65; \$0.60; \$0.55; \$0.50; \$0.45; \$0.40; \$0.35; \$0.30; \$0.25; \$0.20; \$0.15; \$0.10; \$0.05; \$0.00.

GRAIN—During the month of September twenty grain vessels cleared from San Francisco. The same month last year the clearances were forty-four, and for the corresponding time in 1879, fifty-two cargoes. The total value of the month's exports was \$1,000,000. The list of vessels now under engagement is large and almost daily increasing. From this time to the 1st of January clearances should average, at least, one day, and present indications are that the bulk of our grain will be shipped before another crop comes on the market. The bulk of our grain will be shipped before another crop comes on the market.

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Guilty of Wrong.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some excellent remedies fully as good as any of the "patent" ones, and one at least is known of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a case, and has found most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—Tribune.

Reliable Testimony. Where testimonials give the residence of the parties it is an easy matter for any person to verify them. Thousands of people from all parts of the Pacific Coast can and have expressed the opinion that there is no other article in the world equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP for common toilet use. A great many people have tested this soap for skin diseases. Among others we give the following from parties who have thoroughly tested PHOSPHATE SOAP.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 5, 1880. STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: Some two or three months ago, I had a boy about two years old that had suffered for a year with a severe eruption on the head and neck caused by itching. The child was in such misery that it would often be awakened out of sleep by the severe itching. He was entirely bald, and there had been no hair on his head for some time. I tried everything we could find, but nothing seemed to give any relief until I used your PHOSPHATE SOAP. Before we had used one cake, the child's head and face were entirely healed, and the hair began to appear on the scalp. I am happy to say that the child is now perfectly healthy and the eruption has not returned. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Yours, MICHAEL KANE No. 1093 Kirkham St. Oakland, Cal.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: Having received your box of PHOSPHATE SOAP, I am happy to say that it has completely cured my eyes which were inflamed by the use of the same. I have used it for some time, and I have been ever since until I used PHOSPHATE SOAP. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Yours, JAMES P. ARTHUR. San Francisco, Nov. 27, 1879.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: After number of trials of Soaps, I have learned that the PHOSPHATE is certainly the best for shaving. I thank you for its introduction. JAMES P. ARTHUR. San Francisco, Nov. 27, 1879.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: I have used your soap for some time, and I have been ever since until I used PHOSPHATE SOAP. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Yours, JAMES P. ARTHUR. San Francisco, Nov. 27, 1879.

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The Yolo Democrat
Does the County Official Advertising.

WOODLAND, CAL.
Thursday, October 14th, 1880.



NATIONAL
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

FOR ELECTORS:
WM. T. WALLACE.....At Large.
DAVID S. TERRY.....1st Cong. District.
J. C. ROBB.....2nd Cong. District.
W. R. C. BROWN.....3rd Cong. District.
BARCLAY HENLEY.....4th Cong. District.
R. F. DEL VALLE.....5th Cong. District.

THOS. H. BISHOP.....At Large.
GEO. P. F. WALSH.....At Large.
CAMERON H. KING.....At Large.
A. CAMINETTI.....At Large.
J. H. SEAWELL.....At Large.
R. H. WARD.....At Large.

For Congress—Third District:
C. P. BERRY.....OF SUTTER.

Democratic County Ticket.
Assemblyman.....F. E. BAKER.
Supervisor First District.....L. W. MCGOWAN.

GEN. HANCOCK'S LETTER ABOUT
WAR CLAIMS.

On the 20th of Sept. ult., the following letter was written from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Gen. Hancock, to ascertain his views on the subject of the payment of rebel war claims:

Dear Sir: I enclose clips cut from the *Gazette* and *Commercial* of this city, both of them newspapers of large circulation and influence in Ohio and Indiana, referring as you will see, to the much harped-upon subject in our politics of rebel claims. These newspapers and Republican stump speakers are constantly asserting that if you are elected President the claims of disloyal people of the South for losses sustained in the war will be allowed and paid by the United States. They further direct special attention to the fact that this charge has been made against the Democratic party, and that you, its candidate for President, have not denied it. This war is made in all seriousness and maintained with great earnestness, and repeated day after day in the press and in speeches. You are known to be a frank, honest soldier, now the representative of the Democratic party, and having a right to speak for it. Whatever you may say the people will hear and believe. I submit the matter to your good judgment as to what you should say or whether you should make any public utterance at all.

Very respectfully yours, THOMAS COOK.

The following is General Hancock's concise, unequivocal and patriotic reply:

Governor's Island, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1880.
To THOMAS COOK, Esq., Cincinnati, O.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 20th inst. has been received. I regret that you are disturbed about the effect of that bugbear, "Southern war claims." The people can be misled by it. To suppose that "Rebel Claims," or, claims in the interest of persons who were in rebellion in any way or in any degree be constituted, is an imputation of disloyalty such as used to be made against Democrats even when they were in arms defending the country. So far as I am concerned, I denounce it. The government can never pay a debt or grant a pension or reward of any sort for waging war upon its own existence; nor could I be induced to approve or encourage payment of such a debt, pension or reward. Nobody expects or wants such unnatural action. To propose it would be an insult to the intelligence and honor of our people. When rebellion was crushed the heresy of secession in every form and in every incident went down forever. It is a thing of the dead past. We move forward, not backward. If I were President I would veto all legislation which might come before me providing for the consideration or payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages by persons who were in rebellion, whether pardoned or not.

In relation to "Union War Claims," the government's obligation to its defenders came first. They are lasting and sacred. The public laws of civilized nations do not in general recognize claims for injuries to property resulting from the operations of war. Nevertheless, our government has treated with great indulgence the claims for losses and damages suffered by Union men from the military operations of the war of the Union. But as hostilities were closed more than fifteen years ago, claims of that nature—now mostly in the hands of brokers or persons other than the original sufferers—are becoming stale and in my judgment might be considered as barred by the lapse of time, and if hereafter entertained at all, should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny.

Yours, very truly,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

It has doubtless been noticed that since this letter of General Hancock has been published, the Republicans have stopped their talk about the payment of rebel war claims, which they had been saying would be one of the results of the election of Hancock, knowing all the time however, that it was a false cry, and only uttered to keep up sectional feeling. This letter completely spikes that gun. The *New York Times* says that "with this letter the last hope of the Republican party dies out." The *New York Times*, the leading Republican organ of the country, says: "This is conclusive so far as he is concerned. . . . The country can now devote its attention to other and graver issues between the two parties." And so it is with all the leading Republican journals of the country; they concede that Hancock and the Democracy are right on that question. As the *Staten Island, Ohio, Gazette* remarked, "General Hancock's letter has knocked the stuffing out of the rebel claims cry." It is evident, then, that the Republicans cannot make any capital out of their sectionalism and hatred of the South, nor by trying to prejudice independent voters against the candidates of the only truly national party of today, which is the Democratic party. And that this is true must be patent to all, from the simple existing fact of today, viz: that the Democratic party is powerful in every State in the Union, while its candidates are popular and will receive a heavy vote in every State. This cannot be said of any other party. We are thankful that there is such a party in the country, and that it is likely soon to obtain control of the government in accordance with the wishes of the people.

The *Examiner* on Monday published a list of one hundred and sixteen Generals of the Union army who are supporting General Hancock for the Presidency, and calls upon Republicans to give the names of Union Generals who are supporting Garfield for the Presidency.

REPUTATION OF STATE DEBTS.

The *Record-Union* in its Saturday's issue, in one of its wild, rip-snorter articles against the Southern section of the country says: "the South is in anarchy this day, 'tis a century behind the civilization of New England," "there is scarcely a Southern State that has not repudiated its debts."

Passing by much that is asserted as mere campaign stuff, there is something to be said in answer to the repudiation charge, for it is utterly false; and whatever shortcomings Southern communities may be guilty of, they are not guilty of the dishonesty alleged, as incontrovertible facts will show. The aggregate State debts of the ten Southern States, usually designated as the Rebel States, which they owed at the commencement of the rebellion, \$88,332,250. All State debts contracted by them while in rebellion are null and void, and are not to be paid by the General Government or by any State, as provided by the amendments to the Constitution. The whole increase to the debts was created between the establishment of loyal governments in those States after 1864-5, mainly during the period from that date up to 1872, when there was a natural and legitimate carpet-bag government, and Northern Republican patriots came down to fill the State offices, and the army was prostituted by being employed to fill the Legislatures with ignorant plantation negroes who didn't know their a o's, to pass laws for the issue of State bonds for objects in many cases that did not exist, or were impossible, and such bonds were issued and stamped with the seal of the State's honor, and hurried off to the North to sell to the bankers for what they would fetch in cash, the returns scarcely covering the expense of the issue and negotiation for their sale. In the seven years of carpet-bag rule the State debts were run up to \$300,000,000, an increase of \$211,667,750; after which the carpet-baggers got up and left, speeding away to the North again. The Republican party who were participants in the outrage and the insane attempt to bankrupt the Southern States hopelessly by upholding the policy gleefully at the time, ought to hang their heads in shame. Northern Republicans and Northern bankers are just now very solicitous concerning Southern honor, and are berating Southern States for having an imaginary inclination they may have to repudiate the carpet-bag debts. But they are the custodians of their own honor, and do not ask foreign advice as to high-minded duty. However vile the oppression that brought the debt upon them, and however heavy the burden of taxation falls, from the issue of State bonds and sense of honor, though they may expose themselves to the contempt of Republicans for yielding to a weakness strange to their philosophy, they are paying off the bonds, principal and interest. Only the other day Arkansas voted on a proposition to repudiate the fraudulent State debt of \$16,000,000, and it was voted down. Virginia is the only State that has repudiated any portion of a carpet-bag debt, and that was done by a combination of sore-headed Democrats with the negroes and Republicans in opposition to the regular Democratic organization, which opposed it. But the example of Virginia is not as bad as Massachusetts, Michigan and Minnesota, repudiating States, and the debts they repudiated were not carpet-bag either.

THE PEOPLE'S BALLOT STOLEN.

C. P. Sprague's "little joker" hinted at in his recently published article, looms up in large and natural life now that the Supreme Court has decided that we are to have no election of county officers. He altogether omitted to quote the last half of Section 1 of the Schedule, in which we suspect the little thing was enounced all the time. We remember it was darkly whispered when the bill was in the hands of the Governor that he would veto it, and that the county officers would be appointed by him, or, in case he signed it, it would be pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on account of vital defects, and the same end would be gained, and the sly Republican prophecies have been realized. The result affords more than ground for suspicion that it was a deep laid scheme and design to defeat the will of the people, and to take away their right to choose by election their local officers. To say that such able constitutional lawyers and experienced legislators as Grove Johnson, C. N. Fox, Hittell and other members of the Republican majority didn't know what they were about when they rushed through the County Government bill without allowing amendment, would be challenging their intelligence. The people demanded that the Constitution be obeyed and that the Legislature pass an act providing for elections, and they pretended to do it, leaving the Governor to veto it or throw the responsibility of killing it on the Supreme Court, a course the Governor thought best to pursue; and the Act is necessarily killed to the letter; they have everything in their own hands now; every Republican officeholder will be retained in his place two years longer by the Governor's appointment, and every Democrat displaced in every county to make room for a Republican. Let the people record their comment on the outrage next month, by the only ballot they have in the matter. The only way in which the infamy can be removed is by electing a Legislature that will set the matter right by passing an Act requiring another election, and thus place the people again in power to choose "whom they will have to rule over them," or rather, who shall serve them in public office.

Close of the Camp Meeting.

With the discourse by Elder Healey, on Sunday evening, closed perhaps the most successful camp meeting ever held in this State. The meetings have been largely attended, by believers and skeptics alike, and not a single instance is recorded of disturbance of any kind. True, precaution was taken against disorderly demonstrations by the appointment of a strong force of special police, but the dignified conduct of the participants did much to prevent the indulgence of ridicule and levity by the evil disposed. Early on Monday morning the work of clearing away was begun, and the campers started for their homes. Sunday afternoon, at the close of the regular services, the ordinance of baptism by immersion was conferred on thirty-four converts, in the bay at the foot of Grand street. Of these twenty-five were males and nine females. It is said that there were included in this number a Baptist and a Methodist preacher, who had been converted to Seventh-day Adventism. —*James's Evening, Oct. 2d.*

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

Hancock Stock Rising.

New York, Oct. 5.—The New York sporting men, who last Summer bet heavily on Garfield, are now hedging, betting two to one on Hancock. It is announced that Vanderbilt supports Hancock. A bet was offered in Washington last night of \$500 that Landers would be elected Governor of Indiana by six thousand majority. No Republican had the nerve to take it up.

High Tariff.

New York, Oct. 5th.—The Republicans are now forcing the fighting on the tariff. The party is suffering in New York, where shippers and importers favor a low tariff. The *Evening Post* savagely attacks Schurz for his silence on the subject.

Fighting at Siegel.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—Siegel's stamping tour through Indiana in behalf of Landers and the Democracy, has been a regular triumphal march.

Betting on Hancock.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—Bets are being made in this city of 50 to 40 that General Hancock will be elected, 50 to 40 that Indiana will go Democratic next Tuesday, 20 to 40 that Hancock has a majority over Garfield in Pennsylvania and Ohio. One of the sports said that the great trouble was to get bets. "I have said," orders from New York to pick up all bets on Hancock, and give odds 50 to 40, but cannot find betters." The Connecticut election has produced a feeling among Republicans that Garfield's chances in that State are not favorable. The Democrats have done better than last year, in the aggregate, without special effort.

The Georgia Election.

ATLANTA, October 7.—Colquitt's majority over Norwood for Governor is over 50,000. The regular Democratic nominees for State officers are elected by 70,000 majority.

Prepared to Assist.

VIENNA, Oct. 8.—The *Political Correspondence* says: England has received the declaration of all the Powers that they are prepared to assist in the proposal of England to seize some place in the Archipelago. The commanders of the fleet are instructed, therefore, to depart in forty-eight hours for a fresh destination.

Case Finally Disposed Of.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—This morning the Supreme Court denies the petition for a hearing in bank of the case of Barton vs. Kallack, which was recently decided by the Court. The case is the one wherein plaintiff applied to the Court for a writ of mandamus compelling the Board of Election Commissioners to issue tally lists of voters for municipal officers to be elected on the 2d of November, which application was denied. The denial for a rehearing in bank finally disposes of the case and settles the question of no election for municipal officers this year.

Hancock's Ideas on the Tariff Question.

PATTERSON (N. J.), Oct. 9.—The *Guardian* (Democratic) last evening reported having interviewed Hancock on the tariff question. Hancock said: "That question cannot affect the manufacturing interests of the country in the least. My election could make no difference one way or the other. There has been a certain number of millions of dollars raised by tariff that can be got in no other way, and that must necessarily give protection to the manufacturing interests of the country. The election of a Democratic President for the election of a Republican President cannot interfere with or influence that in the least. The people of Patterson need have no anxiety whatever that I will ever favor anything that interferes with the manufacturing or industrial interests of the country. They will have just as much protection under a Democratic Administration as under a Republican Administration. The tariff question is a local question. The same question was brought up once in my native State of Pennsylvania, and it is a matter that the General Government seldom attempts to interfere with, and nothing is ever likely to be done that will interfere with the industries of the country."

Census Bugbear Exploded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Secretary Schurz this afternoon made public the report of Superintendent Walker, of the Census Bureau, on the alleged census frauds in South Carolina. In no instance did anything appear which bore a semblance of fraud in the returns made to this office by the enumerators of 1880.

Come Into Court, Mr. Hayes.

New York, Oct. 11.—The *Herald* to-day says: There is urgent necessity that the President of the United States return from his long pleasure-trip on the distant Pacific Coast to his post of duty at the seat of Government. Matters that require his vigilant personal attention are hastening to a possible crisis. In at least two States the political passions are inflamed to such a pitch that there is ground for anxiety, if not for alarm.

Connecticut All Right After All.

New York, Oct. 11.—The complete returns from the recent Connecticut town elections show the Republicans carry but 79 out of the 167 towns in the State, being a net Republican loss of 24 towns compared with the elections of 1877, when the Republicans carried 103 towns. In the State Democratic centers of New Haven and Bridgeport no elections were held. While local issues in a large measure influenced the vote the result is regarded as encouraging to the Democrats. No doubts are now entertained but that Connecticut will cast her electoral vote for Hancock.

Military Called Out in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—At 11 o'clock this evening orders were issued by the Governor of Ohio, calling out the military for service at the election to-morrow. It is not known who made the application, and there is not the slightest necessity for the presence of the military. No trouble is being apprehended, and the action of the Governor is denounced as a simple exhibition of arbitrary power designed to intimidate Democrats and to prevent a free, fair and full vote. The excitement is intense, and this proceeding may possibly cause a collision.

Officers to Dispossess Them.

HANCOCK, October 11th.—The usual interest is excited here by the arrival this morning by private conveyance from Kingsburg of United States Marshal Poole with deputies Dunlap and Gaulk. They admit that their object is to dispossess some sixteen settlers. S. S. Grass, an attorney from Winnebago, Nev., has been here several days looking after the same business for the railroad. Everything is quiet, and no disturbance is apprehended.

British Grain and Flour Trade Review.

LONDON, October 11.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its interview of the British grain trade of the past week, says: In consequence of the heavy rains throughout England, the remnants of the outstanding crops must be considered of no marketable value. Threshing has been entirely suspended, and wheat in stock has suffered somewhat. The present position is favorable for an advance in the prices of British grain. The provincial markets are very firm. By last Saturday the advance on the best wheats and barleys in many instances was 2s on the week. The course of foreign grain is influenced by the small arrivals and the active continental demand has been similar. American reds and foreign whites generally advanced one shilling. The finest flour is one to two shillings per sack dearer, but there is little activity. Maize and oats advanced expensively. The sales of English wheat reach 50,110 quarters at 4s, against 19,361 quarters at 4s the corresponding week of last year. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending October 2d were 675,571 cwt. wheat and 158,758 cwt. flour.

This Space is Reserved for the Pioneer Store of A. NICKELSBURG & BRO., Cor. First and Main Sts.

"Foster" GLOVES. PATENTED JUNE 12th, 1870. FOR SALE BY
S. LIPMAN & CO.
Fall & Winter Fashions in Dress Goods.
All Shades in Brocaded Velvets.
All Shades in Polka Dot Velvets.
All Shades in Plain and Colored Velvets.
All Shades in Plain and Colored Velvets. All Shades in Turk Satins. Polka Dot and Brocaded Satins.
HANDKERCHIEF SUITS. ALL SHADES IN SATINS.
S. LIPMAN & CO., Fifth and J Streets, Sacramento.
SAMPLES SENT TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS
Henry W. Smith & Co's CELEBRATED KENTUCKY WHISKEY.
HENRY W. SMITH & CO., DISTILLERS,
Kenton County, Sixth District, Kentucky.
OFFICE: 252 & 254 West Third St., CINCINNATI.
J. B. ELSTON, Druggist,
Sole agent for the above celebrated Whiskey for Woodland and vicinity, will execute orders direct from the distillery if so desired.
F. MANDLERBAUM, 312 Sacramento Street, S. F., General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS
THE PUGET SOUND LUMBER CO.
Takes pleasure in announcing that the
DEPOT LUMBER YARD AT WOODLAND, HAVE A
LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
Oregon Pine, Sugar Pine
AND
REDWOOD LUMBER,
DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, FINE HAIR, PLASTER, CEMENT, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER
AND
FURNISHED PER CARGO.

A. POWELL,
Manager Puget Sound Lumber Co.
G. W. LYFORD,
Agent at Woodland.
Yards at Woodland, Colusa, Willows, St. Helena, Napa, South Vallejo, and Agencies at all other important towns.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, SOUTH VALLEJO, CALIF.
This Company owning its Mills and Vessels, brings its Lumber direct to the Railroad at Vallejo, and is therefore enabled to sell at Cheaper Rates than heretofore offered to the people of this vicinity, and persons wanting a bill of Lumber will certainly make a great mistake if they do not call on this firm before making their purchases.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH FAIR WILL be held at Central Hall, Tuesday, Wednesday, Oct. 19th and 20th, 1880. The Ellis Band will be in attendance both evenings. All are invited.
COW AND CALF FOR SALE!—A FINE new Milk Cow and half Jersey Calf for sale by [redacted] R. H. NEWTON.
CHARLES T. COTTER.—Please send your address to W. E. COTTER, No. 111 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and you will receive information of importance to you.
THE UNDERDESIGNED OFFERS FOR sale very cheap beautiful Flower Onions, White Lilies, about eight different kinds of Tulips, and three different kinds of Double Hyacinths. Now is the best time to plant these flowers.
WOODLAND BREWERY.
SPECIAL TO FARMERS.—AS Harvest is about over and we still have a few bales of Standard California grain bags on hand, full size, we have concluded to dispose of them at 9 cents to close out the lot. Give us an early call and secure the bargain offered.
A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.
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The Thursday
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The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, October 14th, 1880.

Geo. M. Morris is the authorized agent of the paper in Sacramento for collecting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the Democrat should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

Town and County Matters

Board of Supervisors.

Oct. 6th, 1880.

Board met—all present except Supervisor Sims.

On motion, the report of Trustees of Putah School District, regarding a tax to build a new school house, was adopted, and the rate fixed at 4 cents on each \$100 of taxable property in the District.

Oct. 11, 1880.

Board assembled in regular meeting—all present.

On motion, ordered that the District Attorney be instructed to commence proceedings against Adam Upton for right of way over his land for a public highway.

In the matter of charges preferred against the Trustees of Woodland School District by Theo. Beasley, the Board moved that Mr. Beasley should prepare specific charges in writing, whereupon that gentleman filed the following:

First.—That, Dexter bargained with J. P. Bullock, that if the appointment of the primary teacher were given to him, he would leave other appointments to Bullock.

Secondly.—A teacher—Bullock—holding an invalid certificate has been employed and paid.

Thirdly.—A petition for action in school matters which had been presented from patrons of the school was improperly ignored, while a letter or petition from an adjoining county received attention and was acted upon.

Mr. Beasley appeared both as complainant and attorney for the prosecution, Messrs. Baker and Sprague appearing for the defense.

To the above specifications a demurrer was filed by the Trustees, which after argument was overruled, and the examination upon the charges ordered to proceed.

After considerable wrangling between Mr. Beasley and the Trustees as to the mode of procedure in the investigation, the examination proceeded, Mrs. Sue E. Grant being the first witness. We have not the space nor the inclination to give in full the testimony elicited, but will state simply the names of witnesses examined and the general tenor of the testimony of each. Mrs. Grant affirmed that she applied for a position prior to the last examination for certificates, but learning that another application for the same position had been filed, withdrew hers and subsequently made an application for a position in another department, that this application was made after the examination for teachers certificates; that she had been a teacher in the school for two or three years past, and that the Trustees had not made a practice of paying visits to the department of the school under her control.

Oct. 12th, 1880.

Board met—all present.

The following warrants on Reclamation District No. 108 were approved—No. 472, F. Munson, \$75; No. 473, A. H. Rose, \$17; No. 474, Crocker & Co., \$27.75; No. 475, J. W. Whitely & Co., \$74.50; No. 476, Grimes, \$75.

Wednesday, Nov. 10th, 1880, was fixed as the time for hearing arguments on rejected warrants Nos. 473 and 474.

Reports of Hospital Physician and Warden were read, filed and approved.

Ordered that a warrant on the Hospital Fund for \$23.62 be drawn in favor of Wm. Sims for assistance to Mrs. Shaw, an indigent.

On motion, ordered that the Assessor pay over to personal property taxpayers, when called upon, all taxes overcharged, i. e., the difference in amounts of rates for 1879 and 1880.

On motion, ordered that the previous order made in reference to claims on the County Fund, now on file, be, and the same is hereby rescinded, and the claims on file to be paid out of the General Fund.

The following warrants on Lihon Reclamation District No. 207 were approved: No. 42, Manuel Lucas, \$317.60; No. 102, Joseph Miller, \$120; No. 103, Joseph Miller, \$24.

On motion, ordered that a further appropriation of \$45.55 be made for the purpose of repaving roads on the Sacramento River.

On motion, ordered that the Clerk notify the proprietor of each newspaper published in Woodland to present bills for printing supplied, to the Board of Supervisors, at or before 10 o'clock a. m., October 13th, 1880—printing to be completed and work to be delivered to the County Clerk on or before the 31st day of October, 1880. Bids to state the price per hundred names.

The Taylor Murder Case.

The taking of testimony in the Taylor murder case was concluded Friday afternoon, and in the evening District Attorney Giacotte for the prosecution and J. S. Ramsey for the defense opened the arguments in the case. Yesterday Col. J. C. Ball occupied the forenoon in an elaborate and able argument for the defense, and in the afternoon was followed by Attorney General Hart, who made the closing speech for the prosecution, occupying something over two hours in his delivery. During the sessions of the Court yesterday the auditorium of the Court room was crowded with spectators desirous of hearing the arguments, many ladies being seated inside the bar. We were unable to be present during the Attorney General's address, but at 10 o'clock we spoke as a master of the case. The case was given to the jury about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and about 8 o'clock returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree, and fixed the penalty as imprisonment for life.

Teachers' Institute.

On Wednesday next, at 10 a. m., the annual Teachers' Institute of this county will convene at Good Templars' Hall in Woodland, and will continue in session three days. It promises to be a very interesting session. Since the last session, the public school system has undergone some very important changes, especially in the matter of text-books and course of study. These subjects, as well as the discussion of methods of teaching, will engage the attention of the Institute. Hon. Fred M. Campbell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is expected to be present on Wednesday and deliver a lecture in the evening. Prof. H. B. Norton, of the State Normal School, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "The Impending Planetary Conjunction," on Thursday evening. Albert Lyser, editor of the Pacific Home and School Journal, San Francisco, will lecture on Friday evening—subject, "A Few Favorite Authors and Their Books."

Personal Items.

Miss Laster, daughter of the popular artist, has concluded a visit to her father at this place of a week or so and returned to her home in Oakland last Monday.

Our worthy Postmaster is a man of nerve. He was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mrs. Wall at 11 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, and returned to Woodland in time to distribute the two o'clock mail. He also officiated behind the boxes in the evening. Something practical as well as sensible about that.

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The Holy Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1908.

Friend of Mine.

Friend of mine, whose lot was cast
With me in the distant past,
Where, like shadows flitting fast,
Faint and fancy, thought and theme,
Word and look, begin to seem
Like a half-remembered dream.
For the calm thy kindness lent
To a path of discontent,
Fought with trial and dissent;
Gentle words, where none were few,
Softening blame, where blame was true,
Fading where small praise is due;
For a working dream made good,
For an ideal understood,
For thy Christian womanhood,
For thy marvelous gift to call
From our common life and dull,
What we're best and truest;
Still for these I owe my debt,
Memory, with her eyelids wet,
Pain would I thank thee ever yet.

—WATKINS.

The Quaker Detective.

We were five passengers in all—two ladies on the back seat, and a middle-aged gentleman and a Quaker and myself on the front.

The two ladies might have been mother and daughter, aunt and niece, governess and charge, or might have sustained another relationship which make it proper for two ladies to travel together unattended.

The middle-aged gentleman was sprightly and talkative. He soon struck up an acquaintance with the ladies, toward whom in his zeal to do, he overdid the agreeable—bowing and smiling and chattering over his shoulder in a way painfully suggestive, at his time of life, of a "crick" in the neck. He was evidently a gay Lothario.

The Quaker wore the uniform of his sect, and confined his speech, as many a parliamentarian would save his credit by doing, to simply "yes" and "no." As for myself, I make it an invariable rule of the road to be merely a looker-on and listen.

Toward evening I was aroused from one of those reveries into which a young man, without being a poet or a lover, will sometimes fall, by an abrupt query from the talkative gentleman.

"Are you armed, sir?"

"I am not," answered, astonished, no doubt, visibly, at the question.

"I am sorry to hear it," he replied, "for, before reaching our next stopping place, it will be several hours in the night, and we must pass over a portion of the route on which more than one robbery is reported to have been committed."

The ladies turned pale, but the stranger did his best to reassure them.

"Not that I think there is the slightest danger at present," he resumed; "only when one is responsible for the safety of the ladies, you know, such a thing as a pistol in reach would materially add to one's confidence."

"Your principles, my friend," addressing the Quaker, "I presume, are as much opposed to carrying as to using carnal weapons?"

"Yes," was the response.

"Have the villains murdered any of their victims?" the elderly lady nervously inquired.

"Or have they contented themselves with—plundering them?" added the younger, in a timid voice.

"Decidedly the latter," the amiable gentleman hastened to give assurance; "and we are none of us prepared to offer resistance in case of attack, so nothing worse than robbery can possibly befall us."

Then, after blaming his thoughtlessness in having unconsciously introduced a disagreeable subject, the gentleman quite excelled himself in efforts to raise the spirits of the company, and had succeeded so well by the time the light of dawn began to glimmer that he forgot to remember their tears to laugh at them.

Our genial companion fairly talked himself hoarse, perceiving which he took from his pocket a bottle of newly invented "cough candy," and, after passing it to the ladies, he helped himself to the balance and tossed the paper out of the window.

He was in the midst of a high opinion on the new nostrum, more than half the efficacy of which, he insisted, depended on its being taken by suction, when a shrill whistle was heard, and almost immediately the coach stopped and two faces, hideously blackened, presented themselves, one at each window.

"Sorry to trouble you," said the man on the right, acknowledging with a bow two ladylike screams from the back seat; "but business is business, and ours will soon be over if things go smoothly."

"Of course, gentlemen, you will spare, as far as will be consistent with your disagreeable duty, the feelings of these ladies," appealed the polite passenger in his blandest manner.

"Oh! certainly; they shall be first attended to, and shall not be required to leave their places, unless their conduct renders it necessary."

"And now, ladies," continued the robber, the barrel of his pistol glittering in the light of the coach lamp, "be so good as to pass your purses, watches and such other trinkets as are accessible, without too much trouble."

The ladies came down handsomely, and were not further molested.

One by one the rest got out. The middle-aged gentleman's turn came first. He submitted with a winning grace, and was robbed like a very Chessfield.

My own affairs, like the sum I lost, are scarcely worth mentioning.

The Quaker's turn came next. He quietly handed over his pocket book and watch, and when asked if he had any other valuables, said "no."

A Quaker's word is good, even among thieves; so, after a hasty "good night," the robber thrust his pistol into his pocket and with his two companions, one of whom had held the reins of the leaders, was about departing.

"Stop!" exclaimed the Quaker, in a tone more of command than of request.

"Stop! What for?" returned the other, in evident surprise.

"For at least two good reasons," was the reply, emphasized with a couple of derringers cocked and presented.

"Help!" shouted the robber.

"Stop!" the Quaker exclaimed; "and if any of thy sinful companions advance a step to thy relief, the spirit will surely move me to blow thy brains out."

The robber at the opposite window and the one at the driver's head thought it a good time to leave.

"Now, get in friend," said the Quaker, still covering his man, "take the middle seat; but first deliver up the pistol." The other hesitated.

"There had better not be any. I feel the spirit begin to move my right forefinger."

The robber did as he was directed, and the Quaker took his place at his side, giving the new comer the middle of the seat.

The driver, who was frightened half out of his wits, now set forward at a rapid rate. The lively gentleman soon recovered his vivacity. He was especially fond of the Quaker, who, he thought, was a rum Quaker, you are. Why, you don't quake worth a cent."

"I am not a 'Shaking Quaker,' if that's what this means."

"Old Hickory," or rather the "Old Hickory," I should say," retorted the lively man. But the Quaker relapsing into his usual monosyllables, the conversation flagged.

Sooner than we expected, the coach stopped at a place where a supper and a change of horses. We had deferred a redistribution of our effects until we should reach this place, as the dim light of the coach lamp would have rendered the process somewhat difficult.

It was now necessary, however, that it should be attended to at once, as our jovial companion had previously announced his intention of leaving us at this point. He proposed a postponement till after supper, which he offered to do and order.

"Nay," urged the Quaker, with an approach of abruptness, and laying his hand on one of the other's arm, "business before pleasure, and for business, there is no time like the present."

"Will there be good enough to search the prisoner?" he said to me, still keeping his hand in a friendly way on the passenger's arm.

"Nay," as for myself, I make it an invariable rule of the road to be merely a looker-on and listen.

Toward evening I was aroused from one of those reveries into which a young man, without being a poet or a lover, will sometimes fall, by an abrupt query from the talkative gentleman.

"Are you armed, sir?"

"I am not," answered, astonished, no doubt, visibly, at the question.

"I am sorry to hear it," he replied, "for, before reaching our next stopping place, it will be several hours in the night, and we must pass over a portion of the route on which more than one robbery is reported to have been committed."

The ladies turned pale, but the stranger did his best to reassure them.

"Not that I think there is the slightest danger at present," he resumed; "only when one is responsible for the safety of the ladies, you know, such a thing as a pistol in reach would materially add to one's confidence."

"Your principles, my friend," addressing the Quaker, "I presume, are as much opposed to carrying as to using carnal weapons?"

"Yes," was the response.

"Have the villains murdered any of their victims?" the elderly lady nervously inquired.

"Or have they contented themselves with—plundering them?" added the younger, in a timid voice.

"Decidedly the latter," the amiable gentleman hastened to give assurance; "and we are none of us prepared to offer resistance in case of attack, so nothing worse than robbery can possibly befall us."

Then, after blaming his thoughtlessness in having unconsciously introduced a disagreeable subject, the gentleman quite excelled himself in efforts to raise the spirits of the company, and had succeeded so well by the time the light of dawn began to glimmer that he forgot to remember their tears to laugh at them.

Our genial companion fairly talked himself hoarse, perceiving which he took from his pocket a bottle of newly invented "cough candy," and, after passing it to the ladies, he helped himself to the balance and tossed the paper out of the window.

He was in the midst of a high opinion on the new nostrum, more than half the efficacy of which, he insisted, depended on its being taken by suction, when a shrill whistle was heard, and almost immediately the coach stopped and two faces, hideously blackened, presented themselves, one at each window.

"Sorry to trouble you," said the man on the right, acknowledging with a bow two ladylike screams from the back seat; "but business is business, and ours will soon be over if things go smoothly."

"Of course, gentlemen, you will spare, as far as will be consistent with your disagreeable duty, the feelings of these ladies," appealed the polite passenger in his blandest manner.

"Oh! certainly; they shall be first attended to, and shall not be required to leave their places, unless their conduct renders it necessary."

"And now, ladies," continued the robber, the barrel of his pistol glittering in the light of the coach lamp, "be so good as to pass your purses, watches and such other trinkets as are accessible, without too much trouble."

The ladies came down handsomely, and were not further molested.

One by one the rest got out. The middle-aged gentleman's turn came first. He submitted with a winning grace, and was robbed like a very Chessfield.

My own affairs, like the sum I lost, are scarcely worth mentioning.

The Quaker's turn came next. He quietly handed over his pocket book and watch, and when asked if he had any other valuables, said "no."

A Quaker's word is good, even among thieves; so, after a hasty "good night," the robber thrust his pistol into his pocket and with his two companions, one of whom had held the reins of the leaders, was about departing.

"Stop!" exclaimed the Quaker, in a tone more of command than of request.

A Man Who Wanted to Engage Board for Twenty Years.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after the arrival of a train, a man entered a hotel in this city and asked the clerk, who was buying him a ticket with a pass on board, the terms upon which he could engage board.

"Owing to the location of your room, sir, big demand for our rooms. Feed well."

"I don't care so much about the eat-and-drink part," replied the man, "I am forty-four years old, and have been eating about all my life. It's getting to be an old thing to me. Well, say, give me a respectable room—how much will you charge?"

"Just yourself sir?"

"Well, in a manner."

"Twenty-five dollars per month, in case you are alone."

"You see it's this way: My wife will be with me, but as times are pretty tight, I concluded to arrange it this way: I'll take breakfast, my wife will take dinner, and we'll all throw up—wet or dry—for supper. By that means we can all get board for one price. I reckon I'm the best manager ever you seed."

"Fifty dollars for the two?"

"I don't understand that sort of 'ridiculous' both together, we'll only eat the meals allowed for one person. It don't hurt a bed any more for two people to sleep on it than for one. I've got a bed out in the country that was presented to my wife when we got married, and I'll direct if it is just about as good as new. It's one of these old-fashioned beds, with high, yellow posts with knobs on the top as big as your pumpkins. I'll furnish the room with this bed and one chair. My wife can sit on the floor. I've lived in the country all my life and haven't made a little money last year. I concluded to come to town and splurge a little. That's a woman down the country that has all the 'rosen buckin' again my wife, and to get away with her we have concluded to board at a hotel."

"Fifty dollars per month is our lowest rate."

"How much by the year? I am going into this business right."

"Six hundred dollars."

"This is a wholesale business with me. How much for ten years?"

"That's getting down to it. How much for twenty years?"

"All right. Mark me down for a snook right now and check it off for two years."

"See that card?" said the clerk, pointing to the hotel manifest of persons without baggage are required to pay in advance.

"Oh I've got the baggage," and the man lifted up the carpet-bag.

"That won't do."

"Won't you take this assecurty?"

"No, get out of here."

"But I want to board here twenty years."

"Go on away."

"I'll leave your snide hotel, sir, but first let me show you." He lifted up the carpet-bag, opened it and displayed \$50,000 in government bonds.

"No, I believe not. It takes too much money to put up at this hotel. Guess I'll go round and put up at a wagon yard."

Ever since Cain gave Abel a clip with his club, people have learned the lesson of not observing the laws of politeness.—Little Rock Gazette.

Feminine Names.

Anna-bella is not Anna-bella, or Fair Anna, but is the feminine of Hannibal, meaning gift (or grace) of Bel. Arabella is not Arabella or beautiful altar, but Grabilia, a dying woman. In its Anglicized form of Orabel, it was much more common in the thirteenth century than at present. Maurice has nothing to do with Mauritius, or a Moor, but comes from Amalric—himself-reich—the Kingdom of Heaven. Ellen is the feminine of Alain, Alain, a name of French origin, which was given him to signify practical jokes in San Francisco, which he presented on arrival, with expressions of vehement desire to encounter Indians and hunt buffaloes. This, he was told, would be his fate. He was, however, in the neighborhood of the Cliff House and in the peaceful and prosaic suburb of Oakland. An expedition was planned and carried out, and the British brother, armed to the teeth, performed great deeds of valor. He was, however, in the neighborhood of the Cliff House and in the peaceful and prosaic suburb of Oakland. An expedition was planned and carried out, and the British brother, armed to the teeth, performed great deeds of valor.

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Summer Fable.

A Codfish was one day sailing around in search of some one who might be inclined to a religious dispute, when he came across a Clam. That was in the year when Codfish put up a sign of air over the Clam tribe, and this particular fish stuck up his nose at that particular Clam and began:

"Here you are, grubbing away on this same old sand-bank for a living, while I have journeyed over a thousand miles in the last few weeks."

"I am quite content," replied the Clam, "I am rather near-sighted, slow on foot, and nature did not intend me to travel far. Neither of us make more than a living, and I am satisfied if you are."

"Yes, but you have such an outlandish shape," sneered the Cod. "Why, there's neither head, nor tail, nor legs, nor arms to you. Your eyes are scarcely to be seen, and one little grin for a cent would split your whole face open."

"My eyes are plenty large enough to see that no two fish in the ocean agree," tartly replied the Clam, "and, seeing this, I have no cause to smile. What you say about my form is true, but I make good chowder, for all that, and I have no bones to trouble the throats of humanity."

"Well, I'm thankful that I wasn't born to begin and end my days in a sand-bank. I go everywhere. I take in all the free lunches. Small fish fear me, and big ones can't catch me. See how I glide around."

The Cod took a circle around to show off, stood on his head, flourished his tail, and then asked:

"Can any of the clam family do half of that?"

"As I said before," quietly replied the Clam, "we were not out for either orators or acrobats. What I can do I try to do well. What I can't do I let alone and let my wormy brother do."

At that moment a fish-book nicely baited dropped down between them.

"Now, if you only had a little more mouth you could get enough at one go to eat a whole lot of worms," said the Cod, as he picked up the book and looked at the title.

"I think," mused the Clam as he closed his shell, "that it is a great deal better to be a clam than to be a cod, as a cod in a fish boat, will be 'open' to argument next flood time."

MORAL:

It is everything in knowing when to shut up.—Detroit Free Press.

Betrayed by the Truth.

The very amiable and worthy occupant of the position of British Vice-Consul at a port in the far East had often expressed to his American fellow-residents his great desire to visit their country, and make a highly colored picture of it to his fellow-countrymen.

Finally a furlough came to him, and he made ready to carry out his cherished plan of a trip home by the way of the Pacific Ocean and the United States.

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Moody's Seminary.

Mr. Moody, the great revivalist preacher, whose home is in New England, is laying the foundation of a school for poor girls. He has found that in Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts there are many daughters of farmers, girls of great worth, who are very anxious to have a good education but who have not the means to procure it at the larger seminaries or female colleges where the expenses are high. He proposes to found a school of a high order at which these daughters of poor farmers can be educated at very small expense.

Making a particular effort to reach out a helping hand to these classes of poor, who may furnish many able scholars, Mr. Moody's hopes for a success from the beginning seem well grounded. Last winter the school was in operation under the charge of Miss Tuttle, the principal, but it was small compared with what it promises for the coming year. In a circular there is named the principles upon which the school will be managed and the course of study to be followed. In it Mr. Moody says:

It is the object of those interested in the establishment of this seminary to afford opportunity for those girls whose means will not permit them to attend the schools now in progress. If this object can be gained in a purely practical education be given, and if girls shall go forth equipped for a noble Christian womanhood, the desire of its friends will be gratified.

At the beginning of the year a fine brick building, now erected for the purpose, but the house occupied as a home being fairly inadequate to the needs of the institution, in a new one, beautifully situated on an eminence, three stories high, with fifty rooms, the next seminary year will be opened. The care of this building and the general work of the house will be carried on by the students, under the direction of a house-keeper. The government will be such as is needful for the comfort of all, and with the earth moving from your feet, every one now and then, it is hardly possible to do more than make yourself understood, so I hope you will make out the letter. The loss of life and accidents to persons may be fortuitous, but considered very small, taking into consideration the force of the shock. This is owing to the hour at which it occurred. Had they happened at night, nothing could have saved us from a general conflagration, as all the houses being lighted up, and the majority with kerosene oil, none would have stopped to put out a fallen lamp, and thus we should have had fire set to every fallen building.

The first shocks were slight, and gave time for people to run out of the houses to places of security. The length of time the shocks continued was from seventy to eighty seconds; they were very much more numerous than in 1863, as well as being much more prolonged; had they lasted as in 1863, with a rotary motion, not a house would have been found standing after the shocks. To private property, however, the damage has been immense, as the streets are all more or less covered with ruins from the buildings, and many houses have their roofs fallen in, while not a stone or tile has dropped into the streets.

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At

A young Brooklyn lawyer named Harward was stabbed to death by a party of drunken roughs while offering protection to a young lady from their insults.

Another party writes: "Let me suggest a well-known preparation, which I know will be effectual, viz.: Quarter pound of common glue, one quart of hot water and two ounces of rosin. Melt them together in a shallow dish, add an ounce of oil of bergamot and apply freely to the hair. It will keep the hair down."

WHEN TO TAKE A BATH.—There is no practice more objectionable than to go to bed wrapped up in the dust and dirt that accumulate on the surface of the body during the day; nor is there anything so conducive to sound sleep as a *tepid* just before getting into bed. Many bad sleepers become the best of sleepers from the adoption of this simple rule.

Although the theory of the contagiousness of consumption has not been widely accepted, experimenters have shown that the disease may be produced in the lower animals by inoculation with tuberculous matter.

A Warning to Young Men

Young Mr. Latehours was sitting on the porch the other night watching a 17-year-old girl trying to keep awake long enough to see the morning star. "I wish I was a star," he said, smiling at his own poetic fancy. "I would rather than you were a comet," she said, dreamily, in his heart beat tumultuously. "And I would rather be a comet," he said, at the same time taking her unresisting little hands in his own. "And why?" he repeated, imperiously. "Oh," she said with a dreamy smile, "because I should fall upon the earth like a bare foot on a velvet cloth, "because then you would only come around once every 1,500 years." "I didn't say anything until he was turned around and shook his fist at the moon and muttered between his teeth that "by the dads, it would be a thunder-bolt sign longer than that before he came back." "I wish I was a comet," she said, the poor girl who was in bed and sound asleep. —Hawkeye.

Dona Ana Rafaels, a very rich Cuban lady, is at Saratoga, and she makes all the men want to go to Cuba. Several are already bound to have Ana.—*Boston Post.*

First-Class Work a Specialty.
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17 R St., Bet. 7th and 8th,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
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The Yolo Democrat

Tuesday, October 14th, 1890.

POLITICAL CLIPPINGS.

General Hiram Barney, Collector of the Port of New York under President Lincoln, has declared for General Hancock.

The Republicans who took about Wm. H. English's nomination forget to state, that he was defeated when a candidate for office and always ran ahead of his party ticket.

Captain M. Capron, a prominent Republican of Canton, Ohio—Garfield's own district—has come out for Hancock. He is working hard for the Democratic candidate, and has an intimate knowledge of Garfield's crooked ways.

The New York Sun says: William Sneed, once a member of the Republican Central Committee and Treasurer of the Union League of Kings county, has tendered his resignation to the Fortieth Ward Republican Association, and declared for Hancock.

The Republican organ continues to assert that the whole Democratic strength of the country is in the Southern States, and that there are few, if any, Democrats in the North. They are, however, perfectly aware that there are 1,000,000 more Democratic voters in the North than in the South.

The part Gen. Garfield took in the perpetration of the fraud which deprived Mr. Tilden of his Electoral votes and transferred them to an obscure tool, who had never been elected to the Presidency, constitutes a crime which should make all honest citizens see to it that he is overwhelmingly defeated in November.

Senator Blaine claimed 8,000 majority for the Republicans in Maine before the election, while Hamilton, more modest than the Plumed Knight, claimed but 5,000. With Maine to add in the manner it has, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Oregon and California to follow suit.

Col. Conkling, brother of Senator Roscoe Conkling, is as shrewd a political observer as can be found within the State. He writes: Prospects point to the election of Hancock. Indeed, I know many Republicans who have given up all hope of electing Garfield, and would rather see him defeated than elected. I know what I am talking about.

The Republicans circulated largely through the State of Maine the version of W. D. Hampton's Stanton speech, which has been discredited by that gentleman; but nevertheless Maine gave a Democratic majority on Monday last. Have they circulated the same version broadcast in Indiana and Ohio and in the other doubtful States? We hope they have.

Gen. George A. Thomas was a Democrat who refused a proffered present of \$100,000 and suggested that it should be given to the widows and orphans of poor privateers who had lost their lives during the war. But who ever heard of Garfield refusing to take "everything in" that was in sight, from a house and lot to a De Golyer pavement-Credit Mobilier bribe?

The Indianapolis Sentinel says to its friends throughout the country, be of good cheer. Indiana will maintain her Democratic majority. Launders will be elected Governor by a good round majority in October, and in November he will increase that majority for Hancock and English. The brag and bluster of the Republicans is but a grave-yard whistle to keep their courage up.

Says the Buffalo Courier: At the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, Monday night Congressman James O'Brien offered to bet any one \$1,000 even that Hancock would carry Indiana, but there were no takers. He then offered \$1,000 to \$200 that Hancock would carry Ohio, with no takers, and a later bet of \$200 even was made that Hancock would carry Maine in November.

The Buffalo Courier: The sum of \$2,000 is being put on the office of the Hartford Times to split on the election of Hancock. An offer was made on the New York Stock Exchange on Saturday to place \$1,000 against \$750 that General Hancock will be the next President. The bet was not taken. On the wall of the office of Rufus Hatch & Co., it is written an offer to bet \$100 that Garfield will not carry Ohio.

An interesting item of news which the Associated Press suppressed, remarks the State Democrat, was the great meeting of Republican supporters of Hancock at Pittsburg, Pa., ten days since. There were four thousand of these Republicans at the meeting, and they were addressed by Ben Butler and Col. Forney. It was too bitter a pill for the Associated Press, who is working heart and soul for the Credit Mobilier statesman, to swallow.

Have Returned.

On the 28th of June last, James Viles and O. M. Gwin took their departure from this place on a trip through the northern counties of the State, for the purpose of making a deal in cattle should everything look favorable. They started, prepared for a full summer's campaign, and only returned last Thursday night. While absent they visited Plumas, Lassen, Siskiyou, Modoc and Del Norte counties, in California, and Lake, Jackson and Josephine counties, in Oregon. After making a thorough trip over the above territory, they returned to the northern part of Siskiyou county and there bought a band of 100 head of cattle, which have since been declared by a number of stockmen to be as good as lost on the average as was ever driven from the northern counties. They started their drive on the 13th of September, employing 21 men, 30 horses, and two supply wagons while on the way from Siskiyou. Taking a northeasterly direction, they made a detour, passing around Mount Shasta and Lassen peak, and finally reached the ranch of Col. Wilson, six miles north of Chico, where they secured the sale of 2,000 acres of stable pasturage for the cattle. One item concerning the drive is worthy of note. They made the entire drive as above described, without the loss of one head of their stock. This is an unprecedented circumstance, and will be a matter of surprise to those in the habit of making large drives. As we before stated, Messrs. Viles and Gwin arrived in Woodland Thursday night. They intend to dispose of their stock in a bunch or by lots as occasion may determine.

A Good Story.

Mr. Cutler told a very good story at the Barbers, Monday evening, as illustrating Garfield's position on the back salary grab. It will be remembered that Garfield voted for, and sustained that measure, that he drew the money and went back to Ohio, where he found the people greatly incensed; found public meetings denouncing him as a steed, etc., etc., and he then after a lapse of six months returned it. The story runs thus: An old gentleman was taking a fashionable dinner with some friends, and on the table was a dish of trout in which some small red poppers had been placed or ornamented. The old gentleman, put one in his mouth, and began to chew it, but the longer he chewed it the hotter it got, and being unable to make a swallow of it, he took it out of his mouth, and while the tears rolled down his cheeks, he remarked, as he laid it on the plate: "Ladies and gentlemen with your kind permission I will lay that damned little of this back."

Moody and Sankey have sent word to the committee of churches appointed to invite them to come to this coast, that they will take their departure for California about the middle of the present month.

BUSINESS CARDS!

Cards in this Directory, two times, Daily and Weekly, \$1 per month, or in advance \$10 a year.

F. G. HOERNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter, Main street, opp. Water Works.

PLANTING MILLS, Samuel Caldwell, Proprietor, also Contractor, etc., near Water Works.

P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, office in Bank building.

J. C. BAILL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

H. GAROUTTE, Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peck, southeast cor. Main and 4th streets.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

FRANK DUBSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 192.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, etc., from all parts, opp. Capitol Hotel.

THOMAS, McCANN, Carpet Manufacturer, Bagley's Corner, south side Main Street.

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LOWEST PRICES: BEST GOODS:

—AT—
Webb Bros.' Cheap Cash Store,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.

We have just received a Large Stock of Fall and Winter

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps, Notions, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Etc. Ladies Fine Dress Goods and Trimmings to Match.

25 per cent. Less than Any Other House in Town, AND ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

Don't fail to call and examine our Stock before purchasing. Respectfully,
WEBB BROS.

NOTICE!
STANGE & HINK, WHITE HOUSE,
Have Just Received an Immense Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

CONSISTING OF ALL NEW SHADES AND STYLES OF Dress and Fancy Goods, Mens', Youths' and Boys' Clothing, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, LACE CURTAINS, ETC.

Our Goods are mostly imported direct and therefore can offer Extra Inducements to Customers. GOODS SOLD AT ONE PRICE ONLY.

STANCE & HINK, White House, Woodland, And at Sixteenth and Capp Streets, San Francisco.

OFF FOR PORTLAND, OREGON!

SELLING OUT! SELLING OUT!

Having bought out a well established business in Portland, Oregon, I am compelled to sell my ENTIRE STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING

FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, Etc., At Whatever Price It Will Bring! As the Stock Must be Sold BEFORE THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1890. Now is the time for the People of Yolo County to buy the CHEAPEST GOODS ever yet offered in this County, as we will

Sell Our Entire Stock Below Cost! This is no sham; we mean what we say; and to satisfy yourself, call at the SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE and be convinced of the above facts.

Store to Rent and Fixtures for Sale. Inquire at THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE, Next to Woodland Bank, Woodland, Cal. M. COHEN, Proprietor.

ELGIN WATCHES, WALTHAM WATCHES!

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED AT

WACHHORST'S, THE LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO.

Sign of the Town Clock. NO. 79 J STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, SACRAMENTO.

THE VALLEY STORE!

HENRY SHAWL
Takes this opportunity of informing his numerous friends and the public, generally, that he has opened a fine selection of

GENTLEMEN'S & BOYS' WEAR, Consisting of the VERY BEST AND LATEST STYLES, in his

NEW STORE, On Main Street, Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

HEAR WHAT HE SAYS: I will guarantee my goods to be JUST AS REPRESENTED. I have lived in this country for many years, and certainly "LITTLE HENRY" ought to be pretty well known by this time, so I will leave it for the people to be the judge as to my character for honesty and square dealing in trade. All I ask is a reasonable encouragement in my new enterprise. I have the

Finest Assortment of Gentlemen's Hats, (ALL SHADES AND STYLES.)

A FULL LINE OF YOUTHS' AND STUDENTS' HATS! ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

CHILDREN'S VELVET CAPS, SOMETHING NEVER EXHIBITED IN WOODLAND BEFORE!

Complete Stock of TIES, something Nobby and Unique. **WHITE SHIRTS,** of the well known "Crown" brands, made of First-class Material. **UNDERWEAR** in endless variety. Also,

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, SUITABLE FOR THIS MARKET!

AGENT FOR THE REMINGTON AND ROYAL ST. JOHN SEWING MACHINE. **GOODS WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.**

HENRY SHAWL, Main Street, Opp. Express Office.

Brown's Twin Spring Bed!

48 HONEST STEEL SPRINGS, \$6.00.

Patented November 21, 1878.

SUPERIOR TO ANY SPRING BED NOW IN USE.

Patented, Nov. 21, 1878. No. 124,628.

SPRING, AS SHOWN IN FULL-SIZED BED.

This is without doubt the CHEAPEST, BEST and most DURABLE SPRING ever offered to the public, and is as far superior to any bed in the market as a smooth Nicholson pavement is superior to the cobbles of a road of our fathers.

Some of the advantages of this Spring over all others are: 1st. It is CLEAN, NOISELESS and STRONG. Each spring is made from the BEST BESSEMER SPRING STEEL, and having an individual strength of SIXTY POUNDS.

2d. The body rests as smoothly and as evenly upon this spring as a swan floats upon the water, and a light and heavy person sleeping in the same bed does not cause it to sag, as the old wire-woven bed.

3d. This is the only Spring in the market that can be adjusted to any bed and moved from one bed to another with the same ease that you can move ordinary slats.

4th. It makes a smooth, even surface for the mattress to rest upon with no ends to chafe and wear the bedding; and there is not a place on this bed to harbor or hide a BED-BUG.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. Office in Dietz and Burns' Building, Cor. Main and Second Sts., Woodland, Cal. sel161m-w. **HOPKINS & POOLE.**

F. W. WHITEMORE, DRUGGIST.

One Door West of Express Office, Woodland, Has the Largest and Best Selected Stock in Yolo County.

IMPORTS DIRECT FROM NEW YORK, And Sells as Low as any similar Establishment in California. sel161w-4, w2m

WM. COHEN, SUCCESSOR TO J. G. SCHWALM.)

GENERAL DEALER IN **GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,** Opposite Washington Hall, Woodland.

Having purchased this old established business, enlarged and improved the store and replenished the stock with a Full Assortment of Everything in the line of FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, I am prepared to supply all the old customers, and also many new ones as well as favor me with their patronage. As I receive my goods direct from the East, I am able to sell at the LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

Always pay Cash for Poultry, Eggs and Butter at the Highest Market Price. jys4w

BURNED OUT. C. M. CASLER, UNDER CRAFT HOTEL, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND, CAL.

Keeps a well selected stock of

DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, SHOULDER BRACES, TRUSSES, AND SPONGES

Druggists' Sundries!

FINE CIGARS AND PURE LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass and Putty AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully Compounded—this department being in charge of Mr. J. S. McCLEARY, a careful and practical Druggist of thirty years' experience. sel161w2m

A. HAINES.

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF YOLO. The Road is Open over the Tules.

S. GOLDMAN, THE GROCER,

Has laid in a HEAVY STOCK, and People of Yolo can come with the Tule and buy their Fall and Winter's Provisions

At 20 per cent. Less than in Woodland!

The Finest of Costa Rica and Rio Coffee from 16c upward!

FINE ISLAND AND NEW ORLEANS RICE. ALL SORTS OF SUGARS VERY LOW!

Every Soap Manufacture in America represented.

THE FINEST PARAGON MACKEREL. THE CHOICEST OF NEW TEAS! The Greatest Variety of YEAST POWDERS, New Season BACON and HAMS, and a thousand other kinds of goods we offer at the

Lowest Possible Cash Price! Come over from Yolo—it pays you, and we treat you besides.

S. GOLDMAN, Cor. 2d and J Sts., Sacramento. jys2w

H. B. WOOD, DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS MACHINERY, Hardware, Woodware, Paints, Oils, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

The latest improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

Myer's Excelsior Gang Plow! ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE.

He also calls attention to his Iron and Woodworker's Tools, And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC.

CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY. Cutlery, in Every Style. CORDAGE, BLASTING POWDER, Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition

The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-glass, Etc., Etc.

Attention of Farmers, Mechanists and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. splw 1880. 1881.

NASH & CUTTS' RE-IMPROVED GRAIN SEPARATOR AND FANNING MILL!

Three Sizes—Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

No. 1 Hand Machine, capacity 10 tons or 800 bushels in ten hours' work. Price, \$32.00.

No. 2, either Hand or Power as desired, capacity 25 tons or 1,000 bushels in 10 hours' work. Price, \$40.00.

No. 3, either Hand or Power, capacity, easy 37 tons or 1,500 bushels in ten hours' work. Price, \$50.00.

We fully warrant our Machines in every particular, not only as a Wheat Separator and for Mill, but for all kinds of Grain and Seed, also Corn and Beans.

The Machine sold by us will be found any percent better than any other, and we call attention to the following points of improvement:

1. The chaff, barley, cracked wheat, mustard seed, gravel, dirt and all other foul matter found with wheat are completely separated from the wheat by the action of our machine.

2. The screen used is made longer and more durable than heretofore.

3. The spout takes the place of the lower screen and prevents any chaffing.

4. The mill is higher, easier to turn, giving more room under the mill to take care of the grain.

5. The screening capacity is increased 20 per cent.

These improvements are made after a careful comparison of the wants of the farmers and grain dealers with the imperfections of machines heretofore in use.

None are genuine except those marked "Re-Improved," manufactured by John Klee & Co. Any other brand must be made and sold by others having no practical experience.

Our machines are specially adapted to the cleaning of such grain as is from any cause mixed with earth or gravel.

MANUFACTURED